

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

DRAINAGE WATER MANAGEMENT

(Ac.)

CODE 554

DEFINITION

Control of water surface elevations and discharge from surface and subsurface drainage systems.

Structures and pumps shall be located where they are accessible and subject to convenient control. Designs of critical components shall be in accordance with pertinent NRCS Practice Standards.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this practice are to:

- Improve water quality
- Improve the soil environment for vegetative growth
- Reduce the rate of oxidation of organic soils
- Prevent wind erosion
- Enable seasonal shallow flooding

Additional Criteria to Improve Water Quality

The system shall prevent automatic discharge of storm water during minor rainfall events. The controlled discharge of excess water shall account for water not otherwise removed by evapotranspiration and seepage. The uniformity of storm water draw down shall be improved throughout the areas influenced by the designed system. The distance the water must travel in surface ditches before it reaches the main discharge point shall be maximized when practical.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where:

- The topography is relatively smooth, uniform, and flat to gently sloping
- A water table may be maintained without excessive seepage and without having an adverse impact on adjoining properties

Additional Criteria to Improve Soil Environment for Vegetative Growth

The combined capacity of the surface and subsurface facilities shall satisfy the appropriate drainage coefficient for the crops to be grown. The water table shall be held between predetermined elevations at all points in the design area when the system is being used for sub-irrigation.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

The system shall be designed to remove the water required for adequate drainage. The rate of outflow and the level of the water table shall be controlled by structures or pumps. Water velocities in the soil near the drain shall be kept slow enough to prevent soil particles from entering the drainage system.

Additional Criteria to Reduce the Rate of Oxidation of Organic Soils

Drainage beyond that necessary to provide an adequate root zone for a crop shall be kept to a minimum. When practicable, the water table shall be raised to the surface, or to a designated maximum elevation, for a sufficient time to return the saturated zone to anaerobic conditions. The implementation of this practice must result in a reduced average annual thickness of the aerated layer of the soil.

Additional Criteria to Prevent Wind Erosion

The system shall provide sufficient moisture to the soil surface, either by ponding or capillary action, to prevent wind erosion when there is insufficient organic residue or plant material on the surface.

Additional Criteria to Enable Seasonal Soil Saturation or Shallow Flooding

The system shall provide saturation to the surface or shallow flooding for a sufficient time to accomplish the desired pest control, provide wildlife habitat, or reduce the rate of oxidation of organic soils.

CONSIDERATIONS

An adequate water supply should be available when it is necessary to raise the water.

The effect of drainage systems on wetlands should be evaluated.

Maintaining a high water table, especially in arid areas, may not be appropriate due to salinity / alkalinity.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications shall be prepared in accordance with the criteria of this standard as necessary and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended use.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance plan shall be developed that will identify the intended purposes of this practice and that will identify critical dates and target elevations of the water level necessary to accomplish the intended purposes.

The plan shall also include the operation and maintenance of critical components of the infrastructure used to manage the drainage water.